



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

8. *Archidium Hallii*, *n. sp.*—A congeneribus flore masc. in caule (vel ramulo?) proprio terminali distinguitur.—Texas, *Hall*.—Leaves with the areolation very lax (much as in *A. tenerrimum*, MITT.), the margins often obscurely recurved, the base (as in all the species) more or less echlorophyllose, the costa often long excurrent; calyptra of the genus.

9. *Archidium Ravenelii*, *n. sp.*—Paroicum; caule brevi inferne arena abruto magis minusve diviso, foliis inferioribus dissitis ovatis minutis appressis vel (et illis in innovationibus sterilibus) majoribus apertis breviter laxissime areolatis, superioribus raptim in rosulam vel gemmulam congestis multum majoribus arctissime imbricatis late ovatis vel ovato-lanceolatis magis minusve acuminatis acutis vel sæpe obtusis integerrimis concavis margine versus basin spatio lato hyalinis, costa sub apice evanida vel breviter excurrente, reti laxissimo rotundo-ovali vel rhombeo versus basin longiori et paulum latiori; capsula calyptraque generis.—South Carolina, *Ravenel*; Florida, *J. Dounell Smith*.—Nearest to *A. tenerrimum*; but, judging from a few stems taken from Drummond's Southern Mosses, No. 11, and kindly sent to me by Mr. James, that has the longer sterile stems clothed with much narrower, erect, very acute leaves with a rather close areolation; while the comal leaves of the fertile plant have a narrower areolation and a longer, more excurrent costa.

10. *Sphagnum serratum*, *n. sp.*—Habitū foliorum forma et textura ab *Sph. cuspidato* haud notabiliter dissimile, distinctissimum tamen caule strato corticali triplici et ultra e cellulis majusculis formato et ab ligneo vix distincto, ramulis magis tereti foliosis, foliis caulinis majoribus, ramulinis sæpe latissime marginatis etiam tota longitudine (vel sæpe solum parte superiore) distinctissime remote serratis siccitate margine minus distincte undulatis.—St. Augustine, Florida, *J. Dounell Smith*.

The lower branch leaves are sometimes entire on the margin, while the upper ones are always serrate above the middle. Those of the comal branches are often, if not always, serrate to the base. Some of the leaves are broadly margined, while others on the same branch are either scarcely at all or interruptedly so. The apical leaves are remarkably long and narrow (almost linear), and more or less spirally contorted above the middle. Pores very small and indistinct or none.

§ 150. *Pinus Mitis*.—The attention of Botanists living in the Middle States is directed to this tree, which has become rare in the North. As one of the most valuable of North American timber trees, attention has been drawn to this species as suitable for forest culture, in many parts of the United States, and it is desirable to procure seed for this purpose from as far north as possible.

According to the younger Michaux *Pinus Mitis* was found, in his time, in New York, Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, and Mr. Lapham includes it in his catalogue of Wisconsin plants, but there is no evidence that this tree grows so far north at the present time.